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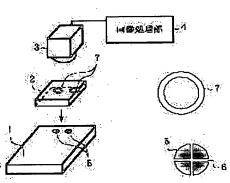
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(54) OPTICAL ELEMENT MODULE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To solve the problem that it is difficult to mount mounting parts on a printed circuit board accurately at a prescribed position, because a gap is caused between the parts and the board when assembling and also because a liquefied excess from a solder or a resin-based adhesive becomes a lubricant, shifting the board and the parts when fixing. SOLUTION: The module is equipped with an infrared camera for photographing markers on the mounting parts and the board to mount them on and with an image processing and controlling unit for processing the image so photographed and positioning the board and the parts by relatively displacing them. The module is constituted such that the markers on the side to be defocused are marked with a centerline and that a relief groove for the excess on either one or both of the joining faces of the board and the parts.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is installed in the location which penetrates a mounting substrate, the loading components supported on this mounting substrate, and said mounting substrate and said loading component, and can be supervised to a vertical. The infrared camera which positions by recognizing the marker who described at each of said mounting substrate and said loading component, The light corpuscle child module characterized by having had the image—processing control section to which the camera image picturized with this infrared camera is processed, and the variation rate of either or the both sides of said mounting substrate and said loading component is carried out relatively, and putting a center line into said marker of the side defocused.

[Claim 2] The light corpuscle child module according to claim 1 characterized by supposing being unparallel of a marker's center line to the raster scan of a camera image.

[Claim 3] The light corpuscle child module according to claim 1 characterized by establishing the evacuation slot of a surplus object in the plane of composition of loading components.

[Claim 4] The light corpuscle child module according to claim 1 characterized by establishing the evacuation slot of a surplus object in the plane of composition of a mounting substrate.

[Claim 5] The light corpuscle child module according to claim 1 characterized by establishing the evacuation slot of a surplus object in either or the both sides of the plane of composition of loading components, or the plane of composition of a mounting substrate at a cross joint in every direction.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the light corpuscle child module mounted in the mounting substrate by using light corpuscle children, such as a laser diode and a photodiode, as loading components.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] This light corpuscle child module has attached loading components to the

mounting substrate with reference to the marker who formed at a mounting substrate and loading components so that right optical coupling relation may be obtained so that physical relationship with the optical path which is not illustrated in the predetermined location of the mounting substrate of silicon (Si) may become right that is,

[0003] Conventionally, the infrared transparent mode using the infrared camera shown in <u>drawing 11</u> is performing this assembly. In <u>drawing 11</u> R> 1, the infrared camera installed in the location which a mounting substrate and 102 can penetrate loading components, such as a light corpuscle child, and, as for 101, 103 penetrates the mounting substrate 101 and the loading components 102, and can be supervised to a vertical, and 104 are image—processing control sections which process the image pick—up image of an infrared camera 103. The circular marker who prepared 105 in the mounting position of the mounting substrate 101, and 106 are the markers of the shape of a ring formed in the loading section of the loading components 102.

[0004] Next, the assembly of a light corpuscle child module is explained. In order to carry the loading components 102 in the predetermined location on the mounting substrate 101, the location of the mounting substrate 101 and the loading components 102 is relatively adjusted so that the center position of this circular marker 105 and the ring-like marker 106 may be in agreement with an infrared camera 103 with reference to the circular marker 105 who prepared in the mounting substrate 101 and the loading components 102, and the ring-like marker 106, and it fixes with solder or resin system adhesives.

[0005] Next, the judgment approach of the above-mentioned center position is explained. In the image-processing control section 104, A/D conversion of the image photoed with the infrared camera 103 is carried out, and it is stored in an image memory (not shown) as digital data which has the luminance distribution of zero to 255 gradation. The pixel to which the pixel which has the brightness of 0 - Th has the brightness of Th-255 in 0 (black) is transposed to 255 (white) to a certain fixed threshold Th. By the trial before employment, a threshold Th is set as the optimal value. By labeling processing, the pixel judged continuously to be white is summarized as one lump (label), and it asks for a center-of-gravity location from the coordinate location of the configuration pixel. Let this be a marker's center position. [0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Since the conventional light corpuscle child module was constituted as mentioned above, in a clearance being generated between loading components and a mounting substrate at the time of assembly, and one of these being in the defocused condition, and having judged the center position from a circular marker's center-of-gravity location, it might shift from the exact location.

[0007] Why this circular marker's center-of-gravity location shifts from a center position is explained. Since the focus of an infrared camera 103 is united with the loading components 102, if the circular marker 105 of the inclined mounting substrate (Si plate) 101 is seen from the loading components 102 side as shown in drawing 13, it will become an ellipse form and the brightness of a part far from the infrared camera 103 will become dark. Therefore, since it will be judged with black when binary-ized processing is performed, it will shift from a actual center position.

[0008] Moreover, as shown in <u>drawing 13</u> (a), even if the center position of the circular marker 105 and the ring-like marker 106 is in agreement before immobilization As the surplus object of the solder which was applied between the mounting substrate 101 and the loading components 102 and which became liquefied, or resin system adhesives serves as lubricant and it is shown in <u>drawing 13</u> (b) After immobilization, the mounting substrate 101 and the loading components 102 shifted and moved, the center position of the circular marker 105 and the ring-like marker 106 shifted, and the technical problem that it was difficult to carry the loading components 102 in the predetermined location of the mounting substrate 101 occurred.

[0009] It was made in order that this invention might solve the above technical problems, and it aims at obtaining the light corpuscle child module which can mount loading components with a precision sufficient in the predetermined location of a mounting substrate.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The loading components with which the light corpuscle child module concerning this invention is supported on a mounting substrate, The infrared camera which is installed in the location which penetrates said mounting substrate and said loading component, and can be supervised to a vertical, and positions by recognizing the marker who described at each of said mounting substrate and said loading component, It has the image-processing control section to which the camera image picturized with this infrared camera is processed, and the variation rate of either or the both sides of said mounting substrate and said loading component is carried out relatively, and a center line is put into said marker of the side defocused.

[0011] The light corpuscle child module concerning this invention presupposes being un-parallel of a marker's center line to the raster scan of a camera image.

[0012] The light corpuscle child module concerning this invention establishes the evacuation slot of a surplus object in the plane of composition of loading components.

[0013] The light corpuscle child module concerning this invention establishes the evacuation slot of a surplus object in the plane of composition of a mounting substrate.

[0014] The light corpuscle child module concerning this invention establishes the evacuation slot of a surplus object in either or the both sides of the plane of composition of loading components, or the plane of composition of a mounting substrate at a cross joint in every direction.
[0015]

[Embodiment of the Invention] One gestalt of implementation of this invention is explained.

Gestalt 1. <u>drawing 1</u> of operation is the decomposition perspective view showing the configuration of the infrared transparent mode for attaching loading components to a mounting substrate, and the infrared camera installed in the location which the mounting substrate of silicon (Si) and 2 can penetrate the loading components of light corpuscle children, such as a laser diode and a photodiode, and, as for 1, 3 penetrates the mounting substrate 1 and the loading components 2, and can be supervised to a vertical, and 4 are the image-processing control sections which process the image pick-up image of an infrared camera 3 in drawing. 5 is the circular marker who prepared in the mounting position of the mounting substrate 1, and the center line 6 is prepared for this marker 5. 7 is the marker of the shape of a ring formed in the loading section of the loading components 2.

[0016] Next, actuation is explained. The marker prepared for the mounting substrate 1 and the light corpuscle child 2 penetrates the loading components 2, and is picturized with an infrared camera. In order to double a focus with the marker 7 of the loading components 2, it will be defocused by the marker 5 on the mounting substrate 1, and a profile will fade. For this reason, although a profile fades, as a center line 7 also shows drawing 2, a shade difference appears on a camera image. If it determines that a binary-ized threshold can recognize this shade difference, a marker will be recognized as a divided label. A center line is computed from the circumscription line by the side of the core of each label, and it asks for a center position, and the location of the mounting substrate 1 and the loading components 2 is adjusted relatively, and it fixes so that the center position of the mounting substrate 1 and the loading components 2 may be in agreement.

[0017] How to ask for the center position from the above-mentioned center line is explained. In drawing 3, a marker is recognized as a label divided into four. It asks for the center line A located at the core from a1 and a2. Similarly, c1 and c2 to the center line C is asked for d1 and d2 to the center line D for a center line B from b1 and b2. And the intersection of A, B, C, and D is computed as a center position. [0018] As mentioned above, according to the gestalt 1 of this operation, also in the condition of having been defocused, since a mounting substrate can recognize a marker's center position, it can mount loading components with a precision sufficient in the predetermined location of a mounting substrate. [0019] gestalt 2. of operation — the gestalt 2 of this operation puts a center line 6 into the marker 5 of the mounting substrate 1 being [of a camera image] a raster scan, and being un-parallel, as shown in drawing 4. Since the configuration of the infrared transparent mode which carries out alignment of the loading components 2, and mounts them on the mounting substrate 1 is the same as drawing 1, it omits explanation.

[0020] As mentioned above, according to the gestalt 2 of this operation, location ****** can be carried

out without receiving the effect of a quantization error in the marker 5 of the mounting substrate 1 by having put the center line 6 into raster scan being [of a camera image] un-parallel, and the loading components 2 can be mounted with a more sufficient precision in the mounting substrate 1. That is, although it is influenced of a pixel pitch when it is made a raster scan at parallel, the effect of the above can be made to ease by making it slanting.

[0021] gestalt 3. of operation — the gestalt 3 of this operation is what prepared evacuation slot 2a of a surplus object in the plane of composition of the loading components 2 as shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, and <u>drawing 6</u> is a sectional view which meets the a-a line of <u>drawing 5</u>. Since the configuration of the infrared transparent mode which carries out alignment of the loading components 2, and mounts them on the mounting substrate 1 is the same as <u>drawing 1</u>, it omits explanation.

[0022] As mentioned above, according to the gestalt 3 of this operation, the excessive solder or the resin system adhesives 8 which was heated at the time of mounting of the loading components 2, and became liquefied will be fixed to evacuation slot 2a with the optimal quantity of solder or the resin system adhesives 8 between a surroundings lump, the mounting substrate 1, and the loading components 2 by having prepared evacuation slot 2a of a surplus object in the plane of composition of the loading components 2. Consequently, for excessive solder or the resin system adhesives 8, it prevents the location of the loading components 2 shifting, and highly precise mounting is enabled. [0023] gestalt 4. of operation — the gestalt 4 of this operation is what prepared evacuation slot 1a of a surplus object in the plane of composition of the mounting substrate 1 as shown in drawing 7, and drawing 8 is a sectional view which meets the b-b line of drawing 7. Since the configuration of the infrared method which carries out alignment of the loading components 2, and mounts them on the mounting substrate 1 is the same as drawing 1, it omits explanation.

[0024] As mentioned above, according to the gestalt 4 of this operation, the excessive solder or the resin system adhesives 8 which was heated at the time of mounting of the loading components 2, and became liquefied will be fixed to evacuation slot 1a with the optimal quantity of solder or the resin system adhesives 8 between a surroundings lump, the mounting substrate 1, and the loading components 2 by having prepared evacuation slot 1a of a surplus object in the plane of composition of the mounting substrate 1. Consequently, for excessive solder or the resin system adhesives 8, it prevents the location of the loading components 2 shifting, and highly precise mounting is enabled. [0025] gestalt 5. of operation -- the gestalt 5 of this operation is what prepared evacuation slot 1b of a surplus object, or 2b for either or the both sides of the plane of composition of the mounting substrate 1, or the plane of composition of the loading components 2 at the cross joint in every direction as shown in drawing 9, and drawing 10 is a sectional view which meets the c-c line of drawing 9. Since the configuration of the infrared method which carries out alignment of the loading components 2, and mounts them on the mounting substrate 1 is the same as drawing 1, it omits explanation. [0026] According to the gestalt 4 of this operation, as mentioned above, by having prepared evacuation slot 1b of a surplus object, or 2b for either or the both sides of the plane of composition of the mounting substrate 1, or the plane of composition of the loading components 2 at the cross joint in every direction The excessive solder or the resin system adhesives 8 which was heated at the time of mounting of the loading components 2, and became liquefied will be fixed to evacuation slot 1b or 2b with the optimal quantity of solder or the resin system adhesives 8 between a surroundings lump, the mounting substrate 1, and the loading components 2. Consequently, for excessive solder or the resin system adhesives 8, it prevents the location of the loading components 2 shifting, and highly precise

[0027]

mounting is enabled.

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, since the center line was put in and constituted in the near marker by whom the mounting substrate which should be joined, and loading components are defocused according to this invention and a marker's center position can be recognized also in the condition of having been defocused, it is effective in the ability to mount loading components with a precision sufficient in the predetermined location of a mounting substrate.

[0028] Since it considered as the configuration which establishes the evacuation slot of solder or resin

system adhesives in one side or the both sides of a plane of composition of a mounting substrate and loading components according to this invention, the excessive solder or the resin system adhesives which was heated at the time of mounting and became liquefied prevents the location of loading components shifting for a surroundings lump, excessive solder, or resin system adhesives into an evacuation slot, and the effectiveness which enables highly precise mounting is in it.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the infrared transparent mode by the gestalt 1 of implementation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is photoed camera image drawing.

[Drawing 3] It is the explanatory view of how to ask for the center position from a center line.

[Drawing 4] It is a marker's front view in the gestalt 2 of implementation of this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is the front view showing the plane of composition of loading components in the gestalt 3 of implementation of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is the sectional view which meets the a-a line of drawing 5.

[Drawing 7] It is the front view showing the plane of composition of a mounting substrate in the gestalt 4 of implementation of this invention.

[Drawing 8] It is the sectional view which meets the b-b line of $\underline{\text{drawing 7}}$.

[Drawing 9] It is the front view showing the plane of composition of loading components in the gestalt 5 of implementation of this invention.

[Drawing 10] It is the sectional view which meets the c-c line of drawing 9.

[Drawing 11] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the conventional infrared transparent mode.

[Drawing 12] It is camera image drawing before and behind immobilization.

[Drawing 13] It is the explanatory view of a marker's center-of-gravity location shifting from a center position.

[Description of Notations]

1 Mounting substrate, 1a, 2a An evacuation slot, 2 Loading components, 2b The evacuation slot, 3 which crossed the cross joint in every direction An infrared camera, 4 An image-processing control section, 5 A circular marker, six center lines, 7 A marker, 8 Solder or resin system adhesives.

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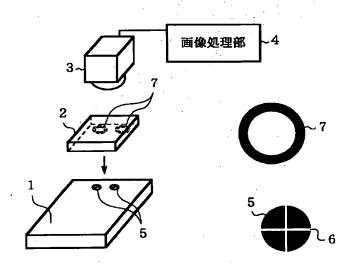
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(54) 【発明の名称】 光素子モジュール

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 組立時には搭載部品と実装基板との間に隙間が生じ、、搭載部品を実装基板の所定位置に精度良く実装することができなかった。また、固定時には、液状になった半田または樹脂系接着剤の余剰物が潤滑剤となって、実装基板と搭載部品とがずれ動き、実装基板の所定位置に搭載部品を搭載することが困難であるいう課題があった。

【解決手段】 実装基板と搭載部品に記されたマーカを撮影する赤外線カメラと、撮像されたカメラ画像を処理して実装基板と搭載部品を相対的に変位させて位置決めを行う画像処理制御部とを備え、デフォーカスされる側のマーカに中心線を入れ、また、実装基板と搭載部品の何れか一方または双方の接合面に余剰物の退避溝を設けたものである。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 実装基板と、この実装基板上に支持される搭載部品と、前記実装基板と前記搭載部品を透過して鉛直に監視できる位置に設置され、前記実装基板と前記搭載部品のそれぞれに記されたマーカを認識して位置決めを行う赤外線カメラと、この赤外線カメラで撮像されたカメラ画像を処理して前記実装基板と前記搭載部品の何れか一方または双方を相対的に変位させる画像処理制御部とを備え、デフォーカスされる側の前記マーカに中心線を入れたことを特徴とする光素子モジュール。

【請求項2】 マーカの中心線を、カメラ映像のラスタスキャンに対して非平行としたことを特徴とする請求項1記載の光素子モジュール。

【請求項3】 搭載部品の接合面に余剰物の退避溝を設けたことを特徴とする請求項1記載の光素子モジュール。

【請求項4】 実装基板の接合面に余剰物の退避溝を設けたことを特徴とする請求項1記載の光素子モジュール。

【請求項5】 搭載部品の接合面または実装基板の接合 20 面の何れか一方または双方に余剰物の退避溝を縦横十字 に設けたことを特徴とする請求項1記載の光素子モジュール。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明はレーザダイオード、フォトダイオード等の光素子を搭載部品として、実装基板に実装した光素子モジュールに関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】この光素子モジュールは、例えばシリコン(Si)の実装基板の所定位置に、図示しない光路との位置関係が正しくなるように、つまり、正しい光結合関係が得られるように、実装基板および搭載部品に形成したマーカを参照して、搭載部品を実装基板に組付けている。

【0003】この組付けを従来は、図11に示す赤外線カメラを用いた赤外線透過方式により行っている。図11において、101は実装基板、102は光素子等の搭載部品、103は実装基板101と搭載部品102を透過して鉛直に監視できる位置に設置された赤外線カメラ、104は赤外線カメラ、104は赤外線カメラ、105は実装基板101の実装位置に設けた円形のマーカ、106は搭載部品102の搭載部に形成されたリング状のマーカである。

【0004】次に光素子モジュールの組立について説明する。搭載部品102を実装基板101上の所定位置に搭載するためには、赤外線カメラ103により、実装基板101と搭載部品102とに設けた円形のマーカ105、リング状のマーカ106を参照して、この円形のマ 50

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ーカ105, リング状のマーカ106の中心位置が一致するように実装基板101と搭載部品102との位置を相対的に調整し、半田もしくは樹脂系接着剤により固定する。

【0005】次に上記の中心位置の判定方法について説明する。赤外線カメラ103で撮影された映像は画像処理制御部104においてA/D変換され、0~255階調の輝度分布を有するデジタルデータとして画像メモリ(図示せず)に格納される。ある一定の閾値Thに対し、0~Thの輝度を有するピクセルは0(黒)に、Th~255の輝度を有するピクセルは255(白)に置き換えられる。閾値Thは運用前の試験により、最適な値に設定される。ラベリング処理により、連続して自と判定されたピクセルを1つの塊(ラベル)としてまとめ上げ、その構成ピクセルの座標位置から重心位置を求める。これをマーカの中心位置とする。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】従来の光素子モジュールは以上のように構成されているので、組立時には搭載部品と実装基板との間に隙間が生じ、その一方はデフォーカスされた状態であり、円形のマーカの重心位置から中心位置を判断していたのでは、正確な位置からずれることがあった。

【0007】この円形のマーカの重心位置が中心位置とずれる理由を説明する。赤外線カメラ103の焦点は搭載部品102にあわされるため、図13に示すように、傾斜した実装基板(Siプレート)101の円形のマーカ105を搭載部品102側から見ると楕円形となり、その赤外線カメラ103から遠い部分の輝度は暗くなる。従って、2値化処理を行った時、黒と判定されてしまうため、実際の中心位置よりずれることになる。

【0008】また、図13(a)に示すように、固定前には円形のマーカ105,リング状のマーカ106の中心位置が一致しても、実装基板101と搭載部品102の間に塗布した液状になった半田または樹脂系接着剤の余剰物が潤滑剤となり、図13(b)に示すように、固定後には実装基板101と搭載部品102とがずれ動いて円形のマーカ105,リング状のマーカ106の中心位置がずれ、実装基板101の所定位置に搭載部品102を搭載することが困難であるという課題があった。

【0009】この発明は上記のような課題を解決するためになされたもので、実装基板の所定位置に精度良く搭載部品を実装することのできる光素子モジュールを得ることを目的とする。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】この発明に係る光素子モジュールは、実装基板上に支持される搭載部品と、前記実装基板と前記搭載部品を透過して鉛直に監視できる位置に設置され、前記実装基板と前記搭載部品のそれぞれに記されたマーカを認識して位置決めを行う赤外線カメ

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ラと、この赤外線カメラで撮像されたカメラ画像を処理 して前記実装基板と前記搭載部品の何れか一方または双 方を相対的に変位させる画像処理制御部とを備え、デフ ォーカスされる側の前記マーカに中心線を入れたもので ある。

【0011】この発明に係る光素子モジュールは、マーカの中心線を、カメラ映像のラスタスキャンに対して非平行としたものである。

【0012】この発明に係る光素子モジュールは、搭載部品の接合面に余剰物の退避溝を設けたものである。

【0013】この発明に係る光素子モジュールは、実装 基板の接合面に余剰物の退避溝を設けたものである。

【0014】この発明に係る光素子モジュールは、搭載部品の接合面または実装基板の接合面の何れか一方または双方に余剰物の退避溝を縦横十字に設けたものである。

[0015]

【発明の実施の形態】この発明の実施の一形態を説明する。

実施の形態1.図1は搭載部品を実装基板に組付けるための赤外線透過方式の構成を示す分解斜視図であり、図において、1は例えばシリコン(Si)の実装基板、2はレーザダイオード、フォトダイオード等の光素子の搭載部品、3は実装基板1と搭載部品2を透過して鉛直に監視できる位置に設置された赤外線カメラ、4は赤外線カメラ3の撮像画像を処理する画像処理制御部である。5は実装基板1の実装位置に設けた円形のマーカであり、このマーカ5に中心線6が設けられている。7は搭載部品2の搭載部に形成されたリング状のマーカである。30

【0016】次に動作について説明する。実装基板1および光素子2に設けられたマーカは、搭載部品2を透過して赤外線カメラで撮像される。搭載部品2のマーカ7に焦点を合わせるため、実装基板1上のマーカ5はデフォーカスされた状態になり、輪郭がぼやける。このため、中心線7も輪郭がぼやけるが、図2に示すように、カメラ映像上において濃淡差が現れる。この濃淡差を認識できるように2値化閾値を定めれば、マーカは複数個分割されたラベルとして認識される。個々のラベルの中心側の外接線から中心線を算出して、中心位置を求め、実装基板1と搭載部品2の中心位置が一致するように、実装基板1と搭載部品2の位置を相対的に調整して固定する

【0017】上記中心線からの中心位置の求め方を説明する。図3において、マーカは4つに分割されたラベルとして認識される。a1, a2からその中心に位置する中心線Aを求める。同様に、b1, b2から中心線Bを、c1, c2から中心線Cを、d1, d2から中心線Dを求める。そして、A, B, C, Dの交点を中心位置として算出する。

【0018】以上のように、この実施の形態1によれば、実装基板はデフォーカスされた状態でも、マーカの中心位置を認識できるため、搭載部品を実装基板の所定位置に精度良く実装することができる。

【0019】実施の形態2. この実施の形態2は、図4に示すように、実装基板1のマーカ5にカメラ映像のラスタスキャンと非平行に中心線6を入れたものである。 搭載部品2を実装基板1上に位置合わせして実装する赤外線透過方式の構成は図1と同じであるから、説明を省略する。

【0020】以上のように、この実施の形態2によれば、実装基板1のマーカ5にカメラ映像のラスタスキャン非平行に中心線6を入れたことにより、量子化誤差の影響を受けることなく位置あわせをすることができ、より精度良く実装基板1に搭載部品2を実装することができる。つまり、ラスタスキャンに平行にした場合、画素ピッチの影響を受けるが、斜めにすることにより前記の影響を緩和させることができる。

【0021】実施の形態3.この実施の形態3は、図5に示すように、搭載部品2の接合面に余剰物の退避溝2aを設けたもので、図6は図5のa-a線に沿う断面図である。搭載部品2を実装基板1上に位置合わせして実装する赤外線透過方式の構成は図1と同じであるから、説明を省略する。

【0022】以上のように、この実施の形態3によれば、搭載部品2の接合面に余剰物の退避溝2aを設けたことにより、搭載部品2の実装時に加熱され液状になった余分な半田または樹脂系接着剤8は退避溝2aに回り込み、実装基板1と搭載部品2間は最適な量の半田もしくは樹脂系接着剤8で固定されることになる。この結果、余分な半田または樹脂系接着剤8のために、搭載部品2の位置がずれることを防ぎ、高精度な実装を可能とする

【0023】実施の形態4.この実施の形態4は、図7に示すように、実装基板1の接合面に余剰物の退避溝1 aを設けたもので、図8は図7のb-b線に沿う断面図である。搭載部品2を実装基板1上に位置合わせして実装する赤外線方式の構成は図1と同じであるから、説明を省略する。

【0024】以上のように、この実施の形態4によれば、実装基板1の接合面に余剰物の退避溝1aを設けたことにより、搭載部品2の実装時に加熱され液状になった余分な半田または樹脂系接着剤8は退避溝1aに回り込み、実装基板1と搭載部品2間は最適な量の半田もしくは樹脂系接着剤8で固定されることになる。この結果、余分な半田または樹脂系接着剤8のために、搭載部品2の位置がずれることを防ぎ、高精度な実装を可能とする。

【0025】実施の形態5.この実施の形態5は、図9に示すように、実装基板1の接合面または搭載部品2の

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接合面の何れか一方または双方に余剰物の退避溝1 bまたは2 bを縦横十字に設けたもので、図1 0 は図9の c - c 線に沿う断面図である。搭載部品2を実装基板1上に位置合わせして実装する赤外線方式の構成は図1と同じであるから、説明を省略する。

【0026】以上のように、この実施の形態4によれば、実装基板1の接合面または搭載部品2の接合面の何れか一方または双方に余剰物の退避溝1 bまたは2 bを縦横十字に設けたことにより、搭載部品2の実装時に加熱され液状になった余分な半田または樹脂系接着剤8は退避溝1 bまたは2 bに回り込み、実装基板1と搭載部品2間は最適な量の半田もしくは樹脂系接着剤8で固定されることになる。この結果、余分な半田または樹脂系接着剤8のために、搭載部品2の位置がずれることを防ぎ、高精度な実装を可能とする。

[0027]

【発明の効果】以上のように、この発明によれば、接合すべき実装基板と搭載部品のデフォーカスされる側のマーカに中心線を入れて構成したので、デフォーカスされた状態でも、マーカの中心位置を認識できるため、搭載部品を実装基板の所定位置に精度良く実装することができる効果がある。

【0028】この発明によれば、実装基板と搭載部品の接合面の一方または双方に半田または樹脂系接着剤の退避溝を設ける構成としたので、実装時に加熱され液状になった余分な半田または樹脂系接着剤は退避溝に回り込み、余分な半田または樹脂系接着剤のために、搭載部品の位置がずれることを防ぎ、高精度な実装を可能にする

効果がある。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 この発明の実施の形態1による赤外線透過方式を示す分解斜視図である。

【図2】 撮影されたカメラ映像図である。

【図3】 中心線からの中心位置の求め方の説明図である。

【図4】 この発明の実施の形態2におけるマーカの正面図である。

回 【図5】 この発明の実施の形態3に搭載部品の接合面を示す正面図である。

【図6】 図5のa-a線に沿う断面図である。

【図7】 この発明の実施の形態4に実装基板の接合面を示す正面図である。

【図8】 図7のb-b線に沿う断面図である。

【図9】 この発明の実施の形態5に搭載部品の接合面を示す正面図である。

【図10】 図9のc-c線に沿う断面図である。

【図11】 従来の赤外線透過方式を示す分解斜視図である。

【図12】 固定前後のカメラ映像図である。

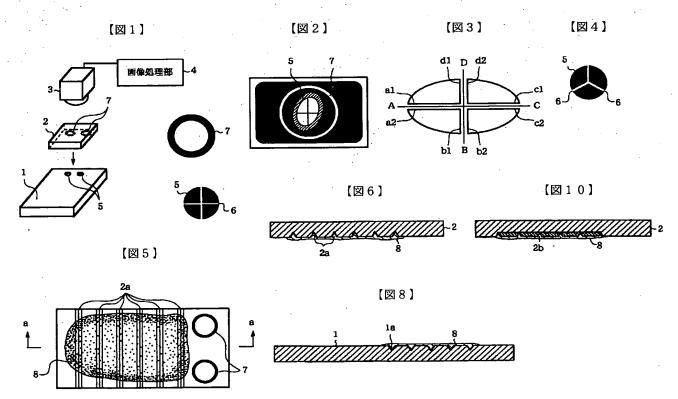
【図13】 マーカの重心位置が中心位置からずれることの説明図である。

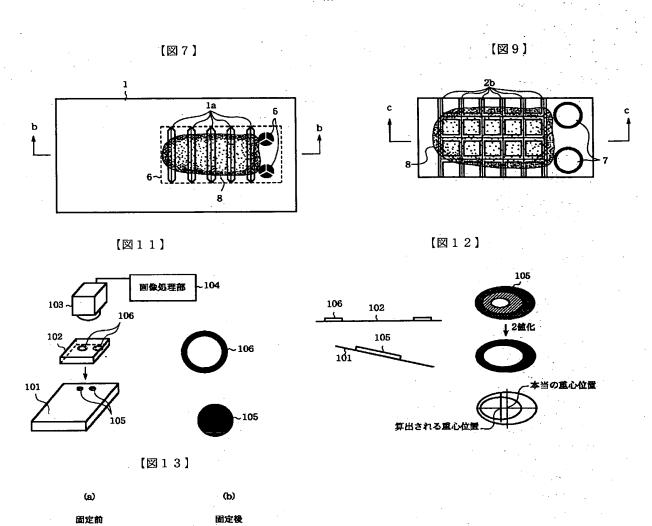
【符号の説明】

1 実装基板、1a,2a 退避溝、2 搭載部品、2

b 縦横十字にクロスした退避溝、3 赤外線カメラ、

4 画像処理制御部、5 円形のマーカ、6中心線、7 マーカ、8 半田または樹脂系接着剤。





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